Laboratory Testing

Craig Hannenian, Senior T.E., Geotechnical Services

In Review

Laboratory testing may be used to revise/refine the following descriptors on a LOTB:

- Soil
 - Group Name
 - Group Symbol
 - Percent or Proportion of Soils
 - Particle Size Range
 - Plasticity
 - Consistency
- Rock Strength

ASTM 2487

Other Lab Tests

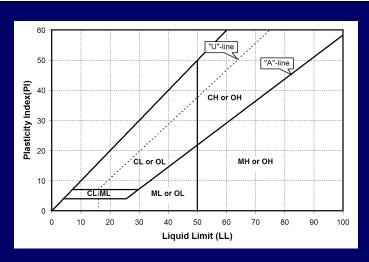
- Strength Tests
 - Triaxial
 - Direct Shear
 - Point Load Index Test
- Compressibility
 - Consolidation test

ASTM 2487: Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)

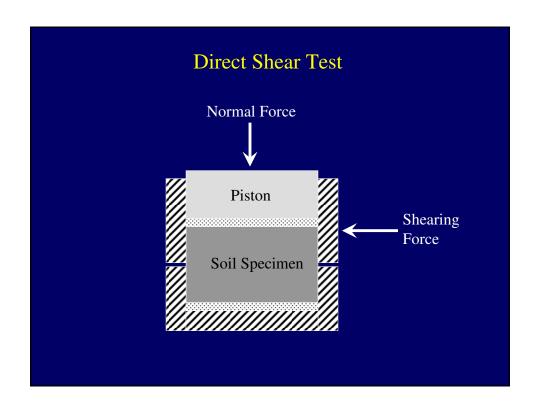
- Determines a Soil's Group Name and Group Symbol.
- Coarse-grained Soils
 - Well-graded Gravel (GW)
 - Poorly-graded Sand (SP)
- Fine-grained Soils
 - Lean Clay (CL)
 - Elastic Silt with Gravel (MH)

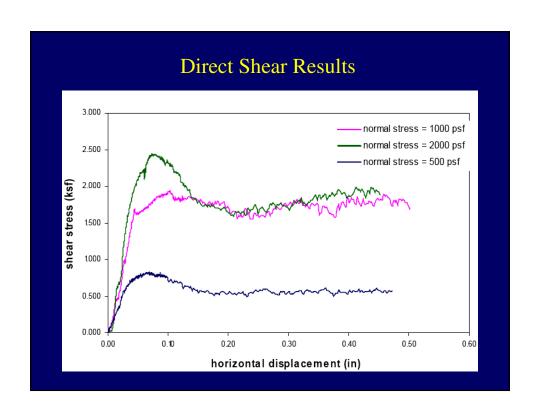
ASTM 2487: Unified Soil Classification System (USCS)

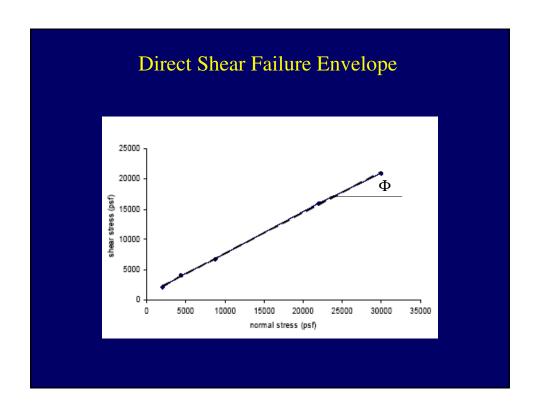
- Sieve Analysis to determine percentages of:
 - Coarse-grained particles
 - Gravel (1/5 in. to 3 in.)
 - Sand (1/300 in. to 1/5 in.)
 - Fine-grained particles
 - Silt and Clay (less than 1/300 in.)
- Plasticity Index test to determine the Classification of fine-grained materials, where
 - Plasticity Index = Liquid Limit Plastic limit

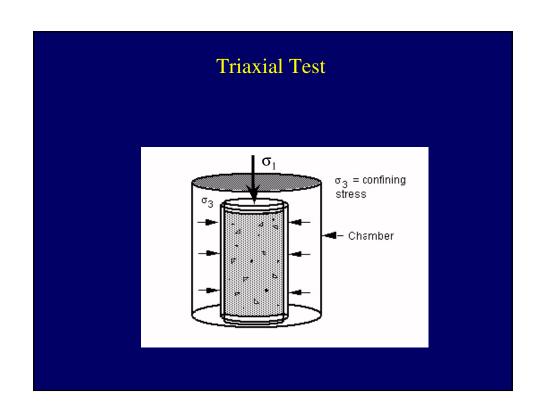


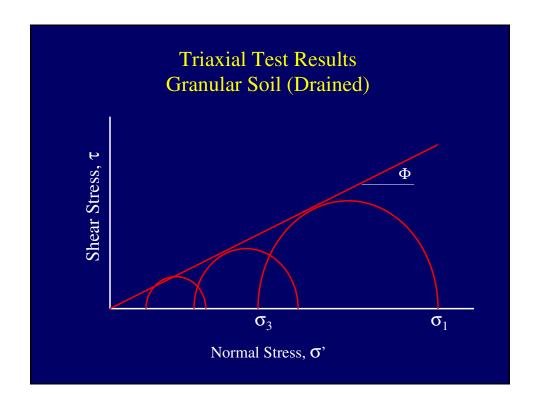
- Liquid Limit is the moisture content between the plastic and semiliquid states
- Plastic Limit is the moisture content between the plastic and semisolid states.

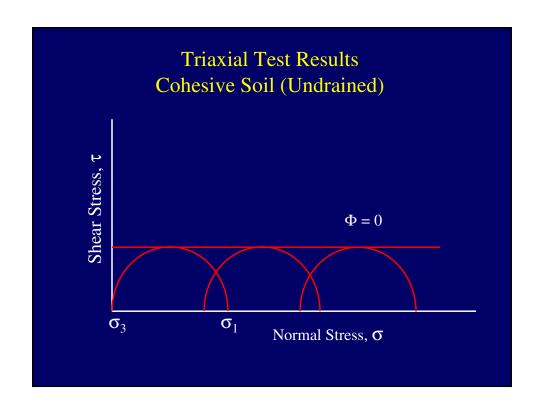


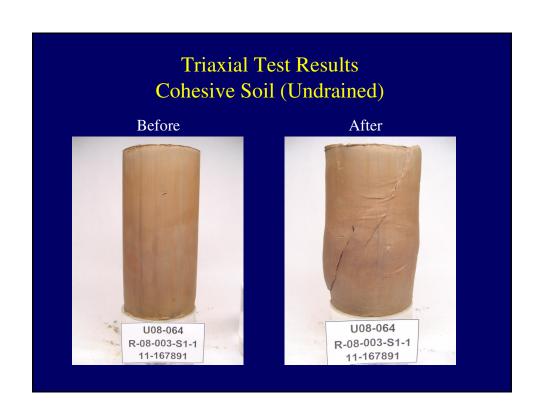


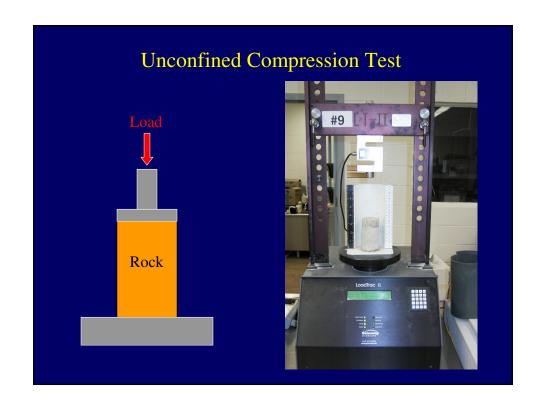


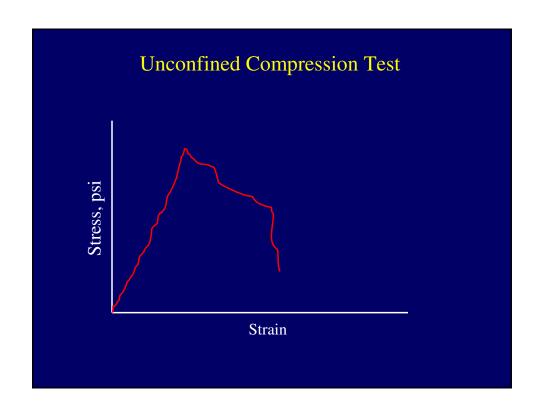


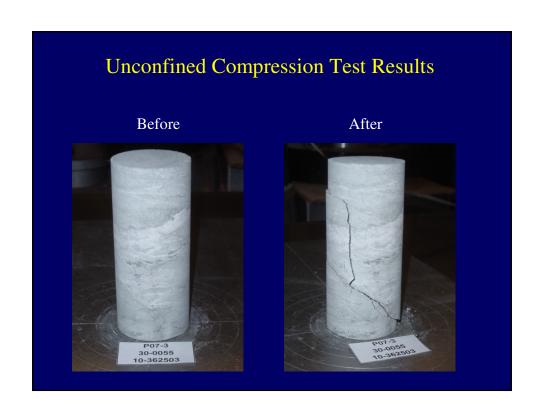


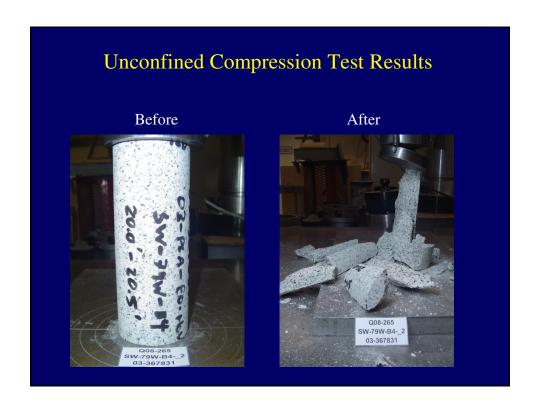


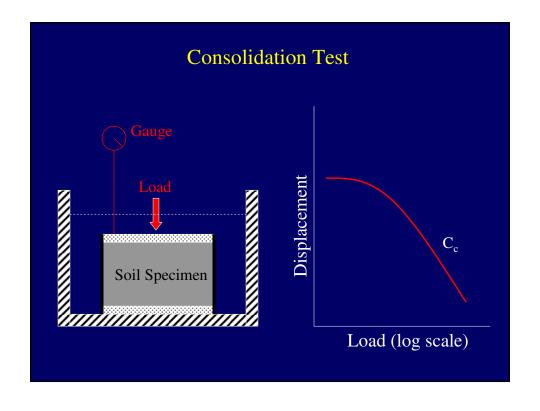












Corrosion Testing

- Chloride >500 ppm
- Sulfate >2000 ppm
- pH < 5.5
- Causes modifications to concrete mix, steel thickness and protection

Dry Creek Bridge Project

- Particle Size Analysis (PA) on SAND for liquefaction
- Plasticity Index (PI) on CLAY
- Triaxial (UU) on CLAY for strength abutment slope stability
- Consolidation on CLAY for embankment settlement
- Unconfined Compression (UC) on ROCK for design and bidding
- Corrosion on CLAY and SAND

